

SENATE RESOLUTION 557—RECOGNIZING THE WEEK OF MARCH 20 THROUGH MARCH 26, 2022 AS “NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK” AND ENCOURAGING COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE DANGERS OF POISONING AND PROMOTE POISON PREVENTION

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 557

Whereas the designation of National Poison Prevention Week was first authorized by Congress and President Kennedy in 1961 in Public Law 87-319 (75 Stat. 681);

Whereas National Poison Prevention Week occurs during the third full week of March each year;

Whereas, as of January 31, 2022, poison centers have handled more than 1,019,000 cases related to the COVID-19 pandemic alone and have seen dramatic increases in cases relating to hand sanitizer and household cleaning products;

Whereas poison control centers responded to COVID-19 related surges by conducting poison safety and poisoning prevention outreach in a virtual format during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the American Association of Poison Control Centers (referred to in this preamble as the “AAPCC”) works with the 55 poison control centers in the United States to track—

(1) more than 1,000 commonly used household and workplace products that can cause poisoning; and

(2) poisonings and the sources of those poisonings;

Whereas the National Poison Data System (referred to in this preamble as “NPDS”) database contains over 456,000 products, ranging from viral and bacterial agents to commercial chemical and drug products;

Whereas, in 2020, 2,128,198 people called the poison help line to reach a poison control center;

Whereas, in 2020, as reported to the AAPCC, 93 percent of poison exposures reported to local poison control centers occurred in the home;

Whereas local poison control centers save the people of the United States \$1,800,000,000 in medical costs annually;

Whereas the AAPCC and poison control centers partner with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, and State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments to monitor occurrences of environmental, biological, and emerging threats in communities across the United States, including food poisoning, botulism, and vaping-associated lung injury;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 420 children 19 years of age and younger are treated in emergency departments for poisoning every day, and more than 135 children 19 years of age and younger die as a result of being poisoned each year;

Whereas, in 2020, children younger than 6 years of age constituted 42 percent of all poison exposures;

Whereas, from 2010 to 2021, data from poison control centers revealed a significant increase of an average of 18.8 percent per year in the number of intentional suicide patients who were adolescents 10 to 19 years of age, and that increase disproportionately occurred among female adolescents;

Whereas, in 2021, poison control centers have seen an increase in suspected suicides among adolescents 11 to 14 years of age;

Whereas, in 2020, more than 90,000 children 19 years of age and younger were treated in an emergency room due to unintended pediatric poisoning, and more than 90 percent of those incidents occurred in the home, most often with blood pressure medications, ibuprofen, acetaminophen, laundry packets, bleach, or sedatives or anti-anxiety medication;

Whereas, based on an analysis of the NPDS, from 2018 to 2019, there was a 444 percent increase in pediatric magnet ingestion cases reported to poison control centers in the United States, following the reintroduction of high-powered magnets to the market;

Whereas, an analysis of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System shows—

(1) an increased incidence of ingestion of dangerous foreign bodies like button batteries and high-powered magnets during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(2) evidence that parents and caregivers sought care for foreign body ingestions either because they knew the relative danger of the object ingested or because they sought advice from available resources like the poison control centers;

Whereas 70,630 cases of death due to drug overdose were reported in the United States in 2019, and the majority of those cases, approximately 71 percent, involved an opioid;

Whereas, in 2020, the most common medications that adults called the poison help line about were prescription and non-prescription pain relievers, household cleaning substances, cosmetics and personal care products, and antidepressants;

Whereas pain medications lead the list of the most common substances implicated in adult poison exposures, and are the single most frequent cause of pediatric fatalities reported to the AAPCC;

Whereas poison control centers issue guidance and provide support to individuals, including individuals who experience medication and dosing errors;

Whereas more than 35 percent of calls to the poison help line are from individuals 20 years of age or older, with more than 25 percent of those calls involving patients older than 50 years of age, and a common reason for those calls is therapeutic errors, including questions regarding drug interactions, incorrect dosing route, timing of doses, and double doses;

Whereas normal, curious children younger than 6 years of age are in stages of growth and development in which they are constantly exploring and investigating the world around them, and are often unable to read or recognize warning labels;

Whereas the AAPCC engages in community outreach by educating the public on poison safety and poisoning prevention, and provides educational resources, materials, and guidelines to educate the public on poisoning prevention;

Whereas individuals can reach a poison control center from anywhere in the United States by calling the poison help line at 1-800-222-1222 or accessing PoisonHelp.org;

Whereas, despite regulations of the Consumer Product Safety Commission requiring that a child-resistant package be designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under 5 years of age to open, or obtain a harmful amount of the contents, within a reasonable time, children can still open child-resistant packages; and

Whereas, each year during National Poison Prevention Week, the Federal Government assesses the progress made by the Federal Government in saving lives and reaffirms the national commitment of the Federal Govern-

ment to preventing injuries and deaths from poisoning; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the week of March 20 through March 26, 2022, as “National Poison Prevention Week”;;

(2) expresses gratitude for the people who operate or support poison control centers in their local communities;

(3) expresses gratitude for frontline workers supporting poison prevention during the COVID-19 pandemic;

(4) supports efforts and resources to provide poison prevention guidance or emergency assistance in response to poisonings; and

(5) encourages—

(A) the people of the United States to educate their communities and families about poison safety and poisoning prevention; and

(B) health care providers to practice and promote poison safety and poisoning prevention.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5010. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5011. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5012. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5013. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7108, to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5014. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KELLY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2102, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

SA 5015. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 253, to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5010. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 567, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 568, line 17.

SA 5011. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1002(a), add the following:

(5) CONDITIONS OF RECEIPT.—

(A) REQUIRED AGREEMENT.—A covered entity to which the Secretary of Commerce awards Federal financial assistance under section 9902 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4652) or paragraph (3) of this subsection with amounts appropriated under this subsection shall enter into an agreement that specifies that, during the 5-year period immediately following the award of the Federal financial assistance—

(i) the covered entity will not—

(I) repurchase an equity security that is listed on a national securities exchange of the covered entity or any parent company of the covered entity, except to the extent required under a contractual obligation that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(II) outsource or offshore jobs to a location outside of the United States; or

(III) abrogate existing collective bargaining agreements; and

(ii) the covered entity will remain neutral in any union organizing effort.

(B) FINANCIAL PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce may not award Federal financial assistance to a covered entity under section 9902 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4652) or paragraph (3) of this subsection with amounts appropriated under this subsection, unless—

(I)(aa) the covered entity has issued securities that are traded on a national securities exchange; and

(bb) the Secretary of the Treasury receives a warrant or equity interest in the covered entity; or

(II) in the case of any covered entity other than a covered entity described in subclause (I), the Secretary of the Treasury receives, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury—

(aa) a warrant or equity interest in the covered entity; or

(bb) a senior debt instrument issued by the covered entity.

(ii) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The terms and conditions of any warrant, equity interest, or senior debt instrument received under clause (i) shall be set by the Secretary of Commerce and shall meet the following requirements:

(I) PURPOSES.—Such terms and conditions shall be designed to provide for a reasonable participation by the Secretary of Commerce, for the benefit of taxpayers, in equity appreciation in the case of a warrant or other equity interest, or a reasonable interest rate premium, in the case of a debt instrument.

(II) AUTHORITY TO SELL, EXERCISE, OR SURRENDER.—For the primary benefit of taxpayers, the Secretary of Commerce may sell, exercise, or surrender a warrant or any senior debt instrument received under this subparagraph. The Secretary of Commerce shall not exercise voting power with respect to any shares of common stock acquired under this subparagraph.

(III) SUFFICIENCY.—If the Secretary of Commerce determines that a covered entity cannot feasibly issue warrants or other equity interests as required by this subparagraph, the Secretary of Commerce may ac-

cept a senior debt instrument in an amount and on such terms as the Secretary of Commerce deems appropriate.

SA 5012. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In division B, at the end of title V insert the following:

SEC. ____ WORKER OWNERSHIP, READINESS, AND KNOWLEDGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXISTING PROGRAM.—The term “existing program” means a program, designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking, that exists on the date on which the Secretary is carrying out a responsibility authorized under this section.

(2) INITIATIVE.—The term “Initiative” means the Employee Ownership and Participation Initiative established under subsection (b).

(3) NEW PROGRAM.—The term “new program” means a program, designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking, that does not exist on the date on which the Secretary is carrying out a responsibility authorized under this section.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor.

(5) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given the term under section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(b) EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION INITIATIVE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish within the Department of Labor an Employee Ownership and Participation Initiative to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out the Initiative, the Secretary shall—

(A) support within the States existing programs designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking; and

(B) facilitate within the States the formation of new programs designed to promote employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking.

(3) DUTIES.—To carry out the functions enumerated in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(A) support new programs and existing programs by—

(i) making Federal grants authorized under subsection (d); and

(ii)(I) acting as a clearinghouse on techniques employed by new programs and existing programs within the States, and disseminating information relating to those techniques to the programs; or

(II) funding projects for information gathering on those techniques, and dissemination of that information to the programs, by groups outside the Department of Labor; and

(B) facilitate the formation of new programs, in ways that include holding or funding an annual conference of representatives from States with existing programs, representatives from States developing new programs, and representatives from States without existing programs.

(c) PROGRAMS REGARDING EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of

this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to encourage new programs and existing programs within the States to foster employee ownership and employee participation in business decisionmaking throughout the United States.

(2) PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The purpose of the program established under paragraph (1) is to encourage new and existing programs within the States that focus on—

(A) providing education and outreach to inform employees and employers about the possibilities and benefits of employee ownership, business ownership succession planning, and employee participation in business decisionmaking, including providing information about financial education, employee teams, open-book management, and other tools that enable employees to share ideas and information about how their businesses can succeed;

(B) providing technical assistance to assist employee efforts to become business owners, to enable employers and employees to explore and assess the feasibility of transferring full or partial ownership to employees, and to encourage employees and employers to start new employee-owned businesses;

(C) training employees and employers with respect to methods of employee participation in open-book management, work teams, committees, and other approaches for seeking greater employee input; and

(D) training other entities to apply for funding under this subsection, to establish new programs, and to carry out program activities.

(3) PROGRAM DETAILS.—The Secretary may include, in the program established under paragraph (1), provisions that—

(A) in the case of activities described in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) target key groups, such as retiring business owners, senior managers, unions, trade associations, community organizations, and economic development organizations;

(ii) encourage cooperation in the organization of workshops and conferences; and

(iii) prepare and distribute materials concerning employee ownership and participation, and business ownership succession planning;

(B) in the case of activities described in paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) provide preliminary technical assistance to employee groups, managers, and retiring owners exploring the possibility of employee ownership;

(ii) provide for the performance of preliminary feasibility assessments;

(iii) assist in the funding of objective third-party feasibility studies and preliminary business valuations, and in selecting and monitoring professionals qualified to conduct such studies; and

(iv) provide a data bank to help employees find legal, financial, and technical advice in connection with business ownership;

(C) in the case of activities described in paragraph (2)(C)—

(i) provide for courses on employee participation; and

(ii) provide for the development and fostering of networks of employee-owned companies to spread the use of successful participation techniques; and

(D) in the case of training described in paragraph (2)(D)—

(i) provide for visits to existing programs by staff from new programs receiving funding under this section; and

(ii) provide materials to be used for such training.

(4) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue formal guidance, for recipients of grants awarded under subsection (d) and one-stop partners (as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29